

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.87

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 8 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 79
Humidity " 84 " 79

November 8 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 89 2 p.m. 74
Humidity " 84 " 71

3066 日二初月十年卯乙

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

一拜禮 號八月一十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

M. SCOLONDIS FORMS A NEW GREEK CABINET.

BRITISH STEAMER AFIRE. SUPPOSED TO BE THE WORK OF AUSTRO-GERMANS.

The Crew of The Stranded German Submarine Has Been Interned.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ESTIMATE OF THE WHEAT HARVEST.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

THE FRENCH SEIZE A GERMAN POST.

November 7, 5.10 p.m.
A Paris communique says that the French have seized a German post between the Somme and the Oise and have prevented German counter-attacks by artillery fire.
A German attack on Champagne east of the Mesnil height was easily repulsed.
Fighting continues in the Vosges.
A German aeroplane bombed the district of Dunkirk but only injured a child.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

FRENCH CONTINUE THEIR PROGRESS.

November 7, 5.10 p.m.
A Paris communique says that the French in Serbia have continued their progress in the Rabrovo region.

M. SCOLONDIS FORMS A NEW GREEK CABINET.

November 7, 7.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that M. Scolondis has formed a new Cabinet. It is believed that the Chamber will shortly be prorogued whereby dissolution and elections will be avoided.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IN DISTRESS. THE CREW INTERNED.

November 7, 2.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague it is announced that the crew of the stranded German submarine (which was towed into Terschelling a few days ago) has been interned, because the damage was insufficient to compel her to enter Dutch waters, while the condition of the sea cannot be pleaded as an excuse.

FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER.

BELIEVED TO BE THE WORK OF AUSTRO-GERMANS.

November 7, 2.15 p.m.
The British steamer Rio Lagos, bound from New York with a cargo of sugar, caught fire in the Atlantic on the 4th instant. She is now berthed at Halifax. The fire has been extinguished.
The officers are convinced that Austrian or German stevedores, who loaded the steamer had placed bombs in the hold.
The vessel was commanded by Captain Bell, who was formerly captain of the Thordis the first merchant ship to sink a German submarine.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT HARVEST.

SURPLUS ESTIMATED FOR EXPORT.

November 7, 6.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide the newspapers estimate the gross yield of the wheat harvest at 28 million bushels. There will be a surplus available for export of 23 million bushels.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

REPORTS OF M. SAZONOFF'S RESIGNATION UNFOUNDED

November 7, 6.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd it appears that the reports, as to M. Sazonoff's resignation, are unfounded.

HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS.

FOR SERVICES IN THE DARDANELLES.

November 7, 6.00 p.m.
A number of honours and promotions, for services rendered in the Dardanelles, have been gazetted, including the following:
The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: Major General William Douglas.
Promoted Major General: Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. H. A. Lawrence (17th Lancers).
Promoted to Brevet Rank: Lieutenant Colonels the Hon. C. G. Bruce (8th Gurkhas), P. C. Palin (14th Sikhs), Captain R. S. Engledue (89th Punjabis).
Military Cross: Lieut. L. E. Poynder (6th Gurkhas).
Distinguished Service Order: Mr. J. O. Wedgewood, M. P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

November 7, 8.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Teheran says that with a view to releasing funds for the efficient internal administration and for the observance of her neutral obligations, Persia has arranged with Great Britain and Russia a moratorium in respect to interest and of the amortization of their loans, but the service of the British Public Loan of 1911 is unaffected.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page, they will be found on the Extra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIANS.

WANT WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

November 6, 2.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Perth the West Australian Government has been asked by Italy for a quotation for a hundred thousand tons of wheat which Italy is supplying to steamers. Negotiations are proceeding.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE IMPROVING.

November 6, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that exchange has improved on a report that further credits in favour of Britain, possibly amounting to forty million sterling are being arranged.

RECRUITING ARRANGEMENTS.

November 5, 2.10 p.m.
The recruiting committee has issued a statement explaining that recruits can enlist and return to their homes to continue their occupation until their group is called up. They will wear an armlet and will be given an opportunity voluntarily to undertake preliminary drill. A fortnight's notice of calling-up will be given in order to allow them time to arrange their business affairs. Groups of single men will be first called up, then the married men, as mentioned on October 19.

NEW YORK AND THE GERMAN BOMB CONSPIRACY.

November 9, 2.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York the Federal Investigators into the German bomb conspiracy have begun their enquiry into the purposes of the \$45,000,000 raised in the United States by the sale of German bonds. It is believed that the fund was intended, first, for the purchase of ships to be employed as neutral boats carrying supplies ostensibly for Scandinavia but really for Germany and, secondly, for the purchase of stocks of chemicals and acids for the manufacture of explosives. Thirty millions were intended for the establishment of submarine bases in Mexico and the West Indies.

SHIPPING ORDER REVOKED.

November 6, 2.55 p.m.
Mr. Asquith has appointed a committee to enquire as to the difficulties in regard to the congestion of ports, harbours, and dock sheds in Great Britain. Lord Inchcape, chairman, says that the decision to exempt from requisitioning vessels loading wheat in North America for the United Kingdom not later than December 15 has been revoked, and the exemption now applies only to vessels chartered by yesterday afternoon.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR OCTOBER.

November 6, 4.45 p.m.
The imports for October show an increase of £16,431,122 and the exports an increase of £3,387,150.

CUNARD AND THE SHIRKERS?

November 7, 8.35 a.m.
The Cunard Company announced yesterday that it cannot accept bookings from Britishers eligible for military service. This applied to both sexes. Scenes of excitement were witnessed in Liverpool on the sailing of the Cunarder, Saxonia for New York, when a number of Irish emigrants appeared. The recruiters got busy and the crowd jeered the Irishmen. Then the firemen of the Saxonia landed and told the officials they refused to sail if Irish shirkers were allowed aboard. The Cunard Company upheld the claims of the firemen and refused the Irishmen passengers. Six of the latter immediately joined the army.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

GERMANY CLAIMS FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE MORAVA.

November 6, 2.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that General Linsengen is also engaged against a Russian offensive while General Bothmet claims to be counter-attacking after a recent defeat. The communiqué claims further progress in the Morava Valley. The Germans are now nearly seventy miles to the south of Belgrade. Von Mackensen and Gallwitz together claim over two thousand prisoners.

GREEK CENSORSHIP DELAYED.

November 6, 2.50 p.m.
The delays in the Greek censorship destroy the chronological order of the telegrams. Consequently there is great confusion as to the position of the crisis. From the latest telegram it appears M. Zaimis persists in his refusal to form a Cabinet.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCING MAGNIFICENTLY.

November 6, 4.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a Salonica correspondent says that the British troops in the fighting line are advancing to the ally magnificently. The Bulgarians are violently but futilely bombarding the French positions at Krivolak. The Bulgarian attacks in the Perlepe region are meeting with stubborn Serbian resistance. French troops are leaving for the Serbian front to which convoys of arms and ammunitions and victuals are also being despatched. The Serbian army is slowly being again concentrated. The report of the concentration of Greek troops near Monastir is denied by Greek officers who state that the Greek army is normally concentrated on the frontiers in accordance with the Greek plan of mobilisation.

THE NEW CABINET.

November 7, 4.30 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens the King on November 6 charged M. Scolondis with the formation of a new cabinet, the ex-ministers to retain office. M. Scolondis will be Foreign Minister.

THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY ADMIT VIOLENT RUSSIAN ATTACKS NEAR DVINSK.

November 6, 2.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam General Rasky has evidently got General von Hindenburg into difficulties. A Berlin communique admits violent Russian attacks among the lakes in the Dvinsk region and emphasises four successive attacks at one point.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE PRISONERS AND GUNS.

November 7, 5.20 p.m.
A Petrograd communique states that the Russians made a surprise attack and captured 8,500 prisoners in the region of the river Strypa, besides a number of officers and machine guns still undetermined. The Russian victory in the Strypa region ended in several days desperate fighting near the village of Semikovise and the western shore of Lake Ischukva. The surprise attack of the Russians was conducted very swiftly against the enemy's front, and included the crossing of the river Strypa, which the enemy was totally unprepared for. The difficulties of the Russians began with the despatch of the haul of prisoners to the rear. These had to be sent across the river and the lake in the face of the most determined effort of the Germans to recover their comrades. The enemy poured a deadly artillery and rifle fire on the Russian rearguard which was in charge of the prisoners on the right bank of the Strypa but the Russians faced all the attacks and protected by gusts of fire from their own artillery did not retire to the left bank until the prisoners and booty had safely crossed. The Russians also captured 800 prisoners and two guns west of Rafalovka.
(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Fighting continues in the Vosges.

The French in Serbia have continued their progress.

The well-known American financier Mr. P. A. B. Widener is dead.

It appears that the reports as to M. Sazonoff's resignation are unfounded.

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DON'T FORGET.

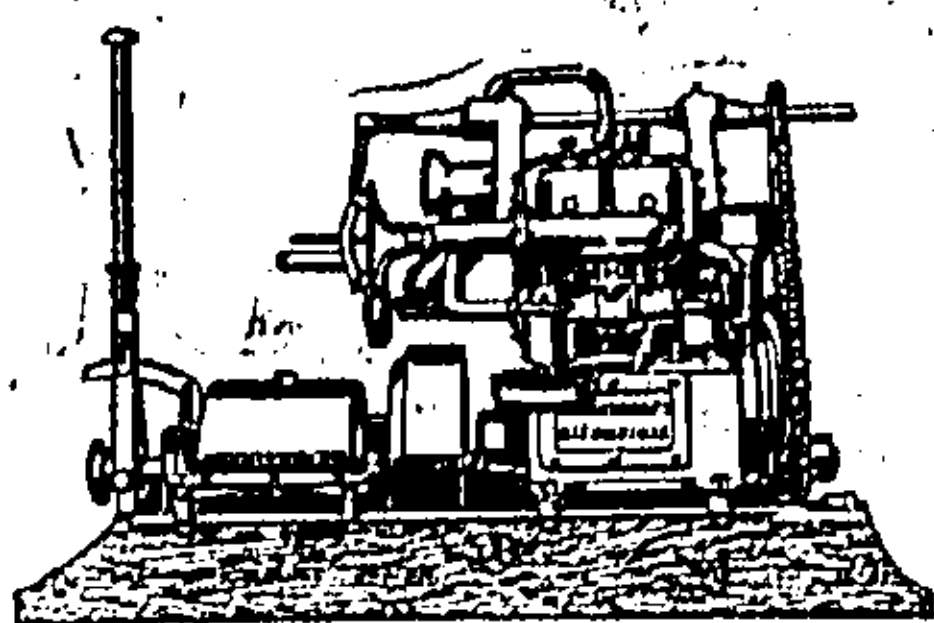
TO-DAY.

Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club meeting.—6 p.m.
Bijon Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal.—Horace Goldin and Company.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Theatre Royal.—Horace Goldin and Company.—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES



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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

A Plain Statement Wanted.
One of these days, it is to be hoped, the Government at Hong will give to the Empire a plain statement of the present position of matters. Such a statement not asked for because we believe that anything is being withheld. On the contrary, we are strong in the belief that it would prove most heartening document, the very nature of things, it news that has been offered to the public has been of the sketchiest possible character. That we unavoidable where operations were conducted on such a scale and with such far-reaching results. It is impossible for any one man to report on anything more than the mere segment of the huge circle of events, and the result is that the news that has come from the front has been episodic and unsatisfactory regarded from the point of view of offering complete information. But a plain statement of what has been done and of what is still to be done—plain a statement, that is to say, as it is wise to give—would, we believe, show that the work done has been incomparably greater than the world generally has an adequate conception of.

Daily Press.

Diet of the Japanese Soldier as Civilian.

Japan has for so many years been represented as the land of high thinking and plain living that it is natural that many amateur economists should, at the crisis, when the necessity of meeting the heavy expenses of the war is pressing upon the people, turn to a country where thrift is supposed to have become a fine art. Unfortunately, however, there seems to be little knowledge of the actual facts, and some most extraordinary statements as to the food and manner of living of the Japanese are being circulated by those who pretend to be authorities to know. Thus we find a member of the Japan Society stating that the Japanese soldier on active service subsists on raw fish, vegetables and fruit salads, seaweed uncooked eggs and sweetmeats with which he is happy and content "provided he can secure little boiled rice and hot water." This is putting the case before the horse with a vengeance, the fact being that the diet of the Japanese soldier when on active service is rice, with pickled plums to make the rice go down. This is the official menu, and while, no doubt, it is occasionally amplified, the Japanese soldier regards this as the fighting food.

China Mail.

China Government and President Yuan.

Sir Francis Pigott, writing recently in a London evening paper under the somewhat unnecessarily violent headline of "China in Convulsions" (added perhaps to the article by an imaginative sub-editor) expressed the view that whether or not China adopted monarchical Government Yuan Shih Kai would certainly not be the first of the new dynasty. Our own opinion is that President Yuan has not overthrown and completely suppressed the more ardent of those who favoured (and, doubtless, continue to favour) Republicanism—and who were directly responsible for the years of preparation that ultimately led to the downfall of the Manchu dynasty—for the purpose only of holding the position of Dictator—and Dictator he virtually has been almost since the inception of the so-called Republic. President Yuan is too astute to fail to realise that a dictatorship of his own setting-up is a much more unstable position than a monarchy, with himself at its head, apparently brought about constitutionally.

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HIS WIFE'S SISTER, Mrs. Carter..... 1.75
Head..... 1.75
PRETTY MAIDS ALL IN A ROW, J. H. McCarthy..... 1.75
LOVE ON SMOXY RIVER, T. G. Roberts..... .80
BETWEEN ST. DENIS AND ST. GEORGE, A Sketch of three Civilisations by Ford M. Hueffer..... 2.00

ANNUALS.

BOY'S OWN, GIRL'S OWN, CHUMS, CHATTERBOX, SUNDAY, LEADING STRINGS, &c.

80 CENTS EACH.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, Rait.
THE ANCIENT EAST, Hogarth.
CHAUVER AND HIS TIMES, Hadow.
THE GROWTH OF EUROPE, Cole.
NERVES, Fraser Harris.
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BELGIUM, Esnor.

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MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

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AND
VARIOUS DISTRICTS

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Britain's Bottomless Purse.
It is estimated that during the first twelve months of war voluntary gifts to the value of at least \$25,000,000 were made in money and kind in the United Kingdom alone, says the *Hospital Saturday Fund Journal*. These gifts do not seem to have diminished the permanent charities, some of which have received more than in years of peace.

Work of the Lifeboats.
The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has just sent a new lifeboat to Dungeness to replace the one stationed there many years ago. Since the outbreak of war the lifeboats of the Institution have saved 334 lives from ships, mine sweepers, torpedo boats, patrol boats, seaplanes, and other vessels which have been torpedoed, mined, or in distress as a direct result of hostilities. Rewards have been granted by the Institution for the saving of 447 lives since January 1 this year.

Restoration of Damaged Buildings in Belgium.
A German professor who has been asked by his Government to advise on the restoration of destroyed and damaged buildings in Belgium advocates that "buildings of artistic value which are partly destroyed are to be restored to their original form, while all new structures are to be of an architectural style to conform with their environment." The destruction of Louvain and Ypres will always rank among the great crimes of our time, but these outrages would be mild compared with the restoration and re-building of a la mode du Boche.

Serious Accident at School Sports.
—It is reported from Gifu that the Autumn Athletic Meeting of the Kobata Elementary School in Yaro Gun, Mino Province, was held recently. During the Sports, when one of the teachers attempted to fire a signal a cartridge did not go off and the teacher thereupon tried to open it up with a piece of wire. The cartridge suddenly went off and ignited several lots of loose gunpowder near by. The teacher and twelve pupils were badly burnt and six other pupils were slightly injured. The meeting was at once stopped. Great confusion prevailed for a time.

Japan to give Subsidy to Certain Industries.
Tokio, October 15.—An Imperial Rescript was issued yesterday to allow a subsidy to any company manufacturing certain specified medicines (17 kinds in all) with a capital of over Yen 500,000 by giving an interest on the capital of 8 per cent per annum. The measures will be in effect from October 15. The company which manufactures dyes needs capital of more than Yen 5,000,000 and the company which manufactures glycerine needs more than Yen 1,200,000 for which the Government has issued a measure to supply interest on their capital at eight per cent annum. The Tokyo Gas Company, Baron Shibuya and Mr. Sonoda and others are having consultations with Vice-Minister Kaminoyama of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Diseases of Rubber.
Ipoh, October 25.—Mr. Sharples, of the Agricultural Department, delivered a lecture at Ipoh on diseases of the rubber tree, the lecture being under the auspices of the Central Parak Planters' Association, whose president, Mr. A. B. Milne, presided says the *Strait Times*. Mr. Sharples chiefly dealt with pink disease, illustrating its various forms. He emphasised the effectiveness of tar treatment and said under certain circumstances lopping off branches and burying them in a lime pit answered very well. He emphasised the necessity for the question being energetically tackled. Mr. Milne agreed as to tar treatment and pointed out that economy in this direction was fatal. Other speakers also favoured tar treatment.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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THE CENSOR AGAIN!

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Word 'Damnable' must not be used.

Where total concealment is practicable it is deliberately practised. Where this is impossible the news is postponed, or doled out in dribbles, or both.—*The Times* on our censorship.

Such a tampering with the evidence is difficult to explain except by a desire to make the public believe that the problems of the war are less formidable than they really are.—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

Our remarkable Censorship seems determined to do things that will make it a still more remarkable Censorship, says the *Evening News* of October 7. To-day, for example, the *Times* says the Censorship held back a telegram from that journal's Athens correspondent reporting the resignation of Venizelos. When it was too late for publication in the *Times* the Censorship thought the hour had come to release it.

Mr. John Buchan's description of the fighting near Loos was "grievously mutilated" by the Censor before the *Times* printed it. The Censor even "refused to pass a tribute to the nerve and tenacity and skill of the Germans."

The *Daily Mail* says that German and Italian journals have given a name as that of the British commander of the Salonics forces. It is known all over the Continent. But the Censorship does not trust it to the British people. Why?

"The captains and the kings depart," wrote one correspondent, quoting Kipling's well-known line. The Censorship cut out the words, on the ground, perhaps, that to give an unfractured line from Kipling would help the Germans to win the war.

The *Evening News* has had much experience of Censorship comedy. Let us recall, first, Sir John Simon's statement to Parliament that no facts would be suppressed unless their publication might help the enemy.

We submitted a long letter from a soldier in France. He mentioned casually that he and his comrades would be soon assisting to gather the crops. Censor cut that out. It might have helped the Germans to win the war.

Americans First.

Our military correspondent quoted a paragraph from the Athens correspondent of the *Times* which had appeared in that paper. Censor cut it out, perhaps thinking the habit of quotation among newspapers was becoming vicious.

Some days ago we submitted a report that the British had used gases against the German. The Germans must have known that they had been gassed. Censor cut that out. It would have helped the Germans to win the war if we had told them that the gas used against them was gas and not butt-ends of rifles. But when the

Germans themselves asserted that gas was used by the British, the Censor passed it.

After Zeppelin night we submitted an account by a well-known American writer, of the high-spirited conduct of some of our unperturbed Britons in his hotel and how they held candles and drank coffee. No place was mentioned or indicated. Nothing was said or suggested as to the route or direction or appearance of the Zeppelin. Censor possibly didn't want the Germans to get the important military information that Britons can light candles or have any coffee left.

The article was slain. And another American story, telling how the Britons in a theatre took the raid, was allowed to appear in the papers a fortnight or so ago. It was quoted from the American papers, and had to appear in New York first!

The Bad Word.
Carmelite House submitted to the Censorship a letter from Gallipoli in which the writer said "everybody out there thought it a damnable disgrace to the Empire" that we have not Conscripted. And they cut out the word "damnable."

And probably went home satisfied; for, although they had let the enemy know what a Tommy in Gallipoli thought about Conscripted, they had not let him know that any British soldier was so abandoned as to use the word "damnable." And to that extent they had assisted to win the war.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

The Censorship and the City.

The following leading article we take from the *Times* of October 8.

We commented yesterday on the holding back by the Press Bureau of news, such as that of M. Venizelos's resignation, which is perfectly accurate, is published at once in other countries, and cannot be concealed for long in England. It has since been suggested to us by a correspondent in the City that there is an additional risk in this practice of delay in the Censor's office. It leaves important news, upon which Stock Exchange operations might be based, at the disposal of an unknown number of unknown people long before it is passed for publication. Let us say at once that in this particular case there is no question whatever of improper use of the information. The news was, we believe, published everywhere before there were any dealings on the Stock Exchange. But this does not affect the fact that news of this kind—known long before the time of publication—would be of the greatest value to any unscrupulous person into whose possession it might come. This is clear enough in the abstract, and a concrete instance is afforded by the fact that Greek stock fell from 42½ to 41 as soon as the resignation of M. Venizelos was known. The fact that no harm has been done in this, or so far as we know in any other, instance, does not alter the fact that the system is a bad one. There is no question

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Four-roomed and three-roomed flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed flats in May Road possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carrying system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two-roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Windsor Lodge, Kowloon, six roomed house. Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.**

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. Offices in Des Vaux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 21 Wongsheehong Road.

No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai.

Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

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TO LET.

TO LET.—Spacious rooms suitable as Offices or Sample rooms, on 1st and 3rd Floors Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET.—No. 3 Macdonnell Road. Unfurnished from 1st December, 1915. Apply Johnstone, Stokes & Master, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET. No 1 Morrison Hill. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Victoria Lodge, No. 15 Peak Rd. Chatter's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Matron for an Hotel, Married Lady or Widow preferred. Apply by letter to Hotel, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model. Apply to Motor Cycle, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

THE STANDARD



OF QUALITY

BOOT REPAIRS.

WE UNDERTAKE THE RE-SOLING OF BOOTS & SHOES WITH "DRIPED"

"DRIPED"

THE SUPER LEATHER FOR SOLES "DRIPED"

Driped is made from the best portions of very finest selected hides; it outlasts at least two good ordinary leather soles; it never squeaks, never slips, and is light and flexible—good to the feet.

THE BEST FOR MILITARY & POLICE WORK.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)
Established 1900.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET,"

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$4.30 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Vaux Road, West

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:			
7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.50 A.M.	9.50 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
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10.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
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6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
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6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
10.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M.	12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
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10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
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A gift that will be remembered
all the Year Round.

OUR CALENDAR OF CATHAY FOR 1916.

CONTAINING 8 ARTISTIC STUDIES OF CHINESE LIFE.

PRICE \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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BIRTHS.

AGLEN.—On October 28, 1915, at Peking, the wife of F. A. Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, of a daughter.

BERENTS.—On October 28, 1915, at their home, Nanking, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Berents, a son.

KNOX.—On the 29th October 1915 at the Foochow Hospital, to Mr. & Mrs. T. Knox, Pagoda Anchorage a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHARLETON-HOLT.—On October 30, 1915, at Nanking, at Ting Chia Chiao Church, by the Rev. J. H. Magee and the Rev. G. H. Malone, and afterwards at H. B. M. Consulate before Mr. Bertram Giles, H.M. Consul, George Henry Charlton, son of George Thomas Charlton, of the Bank of England, to Kathleen Mary Holt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Holt, of Twickenham, England.

DEATHS.

KELL.—On October 18, 1915, at Amoy, Fergus Graham Kell, partner of Boyd and Co., Amoy and Formosa.

KING.—On November 1, 1915, at the Shanghai General Hospital, George Norman King, only son of Chas. H. King, formerly of Shanghai, aged 26 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

THE "NEW SPIRIT" IN THE TRENCHES.

There is much that is really dramatic and much that is needlessly gruesome in the account of the trench warfare in Argonne which Reuter wired us yesterday. The story is given as coming from a German, but it happens that there is nothing whatever in it that is difficult of belief. Indeed we do not need that he should enlarge upon what everyone must know already. We notice that he fixes the enormous reverse suffered by the Germans in the Western field some five or six weeks ago as the date at which "the Argonne type" of fighting began; but possibly he is not in as full possession of facts as the British reader. The latter knows right well that, from the very first, the German fighting was noted for its lack of anything like manliness, chivalry or common fairness and decency. It is considerably more than a year since the noble Prussian went into battle with women in front of him as a shield.

The German correspondent says that this "picture of the torn and grimy fighter is reminiscent of primeval days," and here comes in the dash of sentiment that we should expect from such a source. Is not all fighting reminiscent of primeval days? You have but to scratch the skin of the most cultivated product of the twentieth century in order to reach a certain amount of savagery. When killing from a long distance with rifle or artillery fire, men can still retain their coolness and powers of calculation; but are not all hand to hand fights—cavalry charges, bayonet work or even street riots at close quarters—pretty much alike? They rouse the same blood-lust, the same comparative indifference to pain and the same longing to inflict the maximum of pain on others. As a rule, of course, there is a certain limit in all this: a line which the average man who comes of an honourable race would not pass—indeed would never be tempted to pass. The men of such a race do not, for instance, fire on women or children, nor do they introduce biting into the conflict. They rarely kill an entirely helpless man; in a word, they follow as far as possible, and even despite blood-madness, the hereditary instinct of civility.

Now as Germany has no hereditary instinct of civility to follow, and as the expression "fool play" has no meaning in the German mind, why is this correspondent exercising himself about all this trench-fighting? You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's leg, then why expect civility from a German? Those who have made a serious study of the character of this race know perfectly well that its leading characteristic is an almost impossible mixture of the sentimental and the hog-like. The same German who can weep over "The Sorrows of Werther" can laugh himself into hysterics over the torturing of a cat or dog, and can pass quite cheerfully and naturally from writing an ode on childhood to bashing a baby's brains out. Thus the chances are quite five to one that this very correspondent who bemoans the fact that "gone are the chivalrous days" would be as ready as the other flunkies, hairdressers and butchers of his race at booting a woman or ohwing the ear of an enemy. Really we fail to see where the "new spirit" comes in. Is the fighting of the moment any more barbarous, where the Germans are concerned than the poisoning of our armies, the torturing of prisoners, and the barbaric plundering and destroying of art treasures? The German of to-day is the German of yesterday, no better nor worse; and it is for the Allied nations to see that he gets no opportunity of becoming worse by taking away all his power and forcing him henceforth to be just a parish.

The Nobel Prize.

We are glad to see that at least one division of the Nobel Bequest has gone this year to a member of the Allied nations: M. Romain Rolland, the great French dramatist, novelist, musical critic and biographer. The other prizes, it will be seen from the cable, go to men from neutral countries. There is a curious irony about any announcement relating to this Bequest just now, for one branch of writers whom the late Dr. Alfred Nobel wished to reward was the pacifists; a prize was to go to the man who had done most "for the cause of international brotherhood, in the suppression or reduction of standing armies or in the founding of Peace congresses." That branch will certainly have to stand over for a while. Another interesting point about the Nobel Bequest is that it was not till about 1902 that Britishers began to be recommended for the prize. One of the first Britishers to win—and in this case the Peace prize—was the late Mr. W. R. Greiner, M.P., while, in 1907, the winner of the prize for Literature (£7,700) was no less a person than Rudyard Kipling.

Child Protection—and Over-Protection.

We stated in Saturday's issue that the War Emergency Workers' National Council has passed a resolution "viewing with alarm" certain suggestions for the lowering of the age of leaving school, in order to enable children to enter industrial or agricultural work at an earlier age. We certainly see no special cause for alarm. Already there has been far too much State control of the child in England, and, if the faddists have their way, the day will come when the parent will have no control over his own child whatever, and will therefore, in all too many cases, decline to accept responsibility for the latter's doings. The compulsory education system was, from the start, a ridiculous interference with the liberty of the subject, and has since been responsible for half the loafing and discontent among the lads and young men at home. So long as due care is taken to see that no child is allowed to work beyond his physical strength, there is no sane reason why his parents should not, if they choose, send him to work at the age of twelve or thirteen. Moreover Britishers were certainly a finer race of men when this was the universal custom than they are to-day.

Recruiting at Home.

The concessions to recruits, mentioned in this morning's wire, will undoubtedly have the effect of popularising the new system and of attracting more men to the colours, and the committee is certainly to be congratulated on its wisdom. By the new arrangement, young men who have enlisted will still be able to go about their ordinary work and will be protected from the charge of shirking by the wearing of the official armband; and the married men will be the last called up. We are interested too, to read of the sensible move adopted by the Cunard Company in refusing to book men who are eligible for military service. This is no time for the young and strong to be emigrating, and we are certain that the sympathies of all loyal Britishers will be with the Cunard and with the firemen who refused to sail if shirkers were allowed on board their ship.

FORD CARS AND THE BUDGET.

British Industry to Benefit by New Tax.

Mr. Henry Ford, who arrived in New York on September 23, says the New York correspondent of the Express declares that Great Britain's motor-car duty will probably compel his company to build its cars completely in England. "We now make some of the parts here," he said, "and send them to our English plant, where they are assembled with other parts made in England. Hereafter, I suppose, we must build the cars exclusively in England. The new tax will be a good thing for England."

DAY BY DAY.

CORRUPTED FREEMEN ARE THE WORK OF SLAVES.—Garrick.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; fog.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; overcast.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to-day per a.s. Ghennan.
Siberian Mail.—Closed at 8 a.m. to-day per a.s. Sardinia.
Siberian Mail.—Closes at 11 a.m. to-morrow per a.s. Chiyo Maru.
American Mail.—Closes at 11 a.m. per a.s. Chiyo Maru.
Siberian Mail.—Closes at 3 p.m. to-morrow per a.s. Yingchow.

Up to the Minute.
No change.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 1/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 74th anniversary of the birth of the late King Edward.

Kallian Mining Administration.
We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 23rd October amounted to 51585 tons and the sales during the period, to 50369 tons.

Volunteer Reserves.
Members of "A" "B" and "C" companies are reminded that there is a parade on the Cricket Ground to-morrow at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

Police Reserves.
Parades for to-morrow at 5.30 p.m.; service rifle instructions for those firing on November 10, also for recruits, including those of No. 3 Company.

Extra Ferries.
The Star Ferry Company will run extra ferries on Wednesday and Thursday night at 12.45 and 1 a.m. in connection with the local celebrations on the occasion of the Mikado's coronation.

European Forfeits Ball.
David Mason, an European, was charged before Mr. Lindell at the Police Court, this morning, with being drunk and incapable in Pedder Street.—Defendant failed to appear and the \$25 he had paid for bail was forfeited.

Theft on Large Scale.
Before Mr. Lindell at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese employed by a Chinese furniture dealer was charged with stealing \$480 the property of his master.—Defendant who pleaded guilty was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. November 8, 1915.

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands filling up.

STONEHENGE SOLD.

Relic of the Druids Fetches £6,600.

Stonehenge was sold on September 21st for £6,600, the purchaser being Mr. Chubb, of Brompton Lodge, Salisbury. Stonehenge will not be lost to the public, for it was, some years ago, scheduled to the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, and therefore, could only be sold subject to the following stipulations:—

(1) That the public shall always be allowed to have free access to it on payment of such reasonable sum per head not exceeding 1s. for each visit.

(2) That it shall, so far as possible, be maintained in its present condition, and

(3) That the purchaser shall not erect any buildings within a certain prescribed distance of the Circle.

The auctioneers announced the sale as: Lot 15. (Coloured green on the plan.) "STONEHENGE."

Together with about 30a. 2r. 37p. of the adjoining Downland. A charge is made for seeing Stonehenge, and the net receipts average about £380 per annum.

Note.—The Purchaser of this Lot will be required to erect to the satisfaction of the Vendor's surveyors and maintain a fence on the western boundary of this Lot so far as no fence exists at present.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE GERMAN AMERICANS.

Earl Kitchener.

The mystery of the moment is how the story became current—and found believers—that Earl Kitchener had resigned his post at the War Office. Of course idle tongues will work, whether in London or in Hongkong, but how comes it that such idle tongues get a serious hearing in influential quarters? After all that Earl Kitchener has done for the Empire one would as readily believe that he had gone over to the Germans as that he had deserted or wished to desert the post of difficulty and responsibility at a critical moment. That the old women in London on hearing that he had called on His Majesty, or that he contemplated visiting the Near East, should at once jump to conclusions is quite likely. But what about the men—particularly the men whose duty and business it is to examine, down to the last millimetre every story and rumour—how came any of these to repeat such a story? Sir Edward Grey and the Premier have both been absent from duty for a short spell, and doubtless all sorts of silly stories went from mouth to mouth about their possible resignations; but the Press seems to have ignored these. Why then could not the War Secretary be able to leave London temporarily without the man in the street's concluding that he had given up his post?

The Rumours and the "Globe."

It is all the more puzzling that these rumours should have been taken seriously in view of all that has been said in the Lords of late regarding the alleged "mistake" at Gallipoli. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that a mistake was made in this direction, and that the War Office was disposed to take the advice of some of the civilians and to withdraw the troops from Gallipoli, is it thinkable that this would be done till the most minute inquiries had been made, not only in London but on the spot? And is it extraordinary that the head of the army should wish to make these himself? To the end of time there will always be fools who will persist in seeing mystery or significance in the most open and most obvious acts. Had the public used its common sense a little, none of the Kitchener rumours, it seems to us, need have arisen at all. Mystery Number 2 concerns the *Globe* and its announcement. The *Globe* has hitherto been one of the most cautious papers in existence, and how it can have allowed itself to be "sold" in this matter is past our imagining. Further information will be welcome, for at present one is hopelessly in the dark.

America Waking Up.

If America is waking up, voting sums for defence, telling the hyphenated ones what she thinks of them etc. she has plenty of reason to do so. The more deeply the latest bomb business is inquired into, the greater and plainer becomes the hopeless blackguardism of the Germans in America. That they and the Austrians have shamelessly abused hospitality is a mere detail; they are too innately churlish to know what that means. The Americans, to do them justice, are among the most open-hearted folk in the world—and the most glibly; therefore if they, of all people, round on their guests and demand that they shall be "fired out" of the country, we may rest well satisfied that there is plenty of real grievance in the background. Apart from the main plot, if the Americans are going to allow Germans to have anything to do with the loading of ships they can only expect trouble. Now is the time for the Washington Government to nip the worst of the plotting by seizing on as many as possible of the aliens' assets. This story of the forty-five million dollars backed up by the demands of the New York press that "something be done" will have the effect desired.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 8, 1914.

Tsingtau Surrenders.

Tsingtau surrendered after the Central Fort had been captured by two companies of infantry, taking 200 prisoners. Our airships, flying over the city of Tsingtau, scattered a warning notice relative to the preservation of buildings. Bombs were also dropped upon the enemy's principal defensive lines. The casualties from the beginning of the blockade till November 5 number:—Japanese 270 killed and 878 wounded; British 2 killed and 8 wounded. The final assault was made by two Companies of infantry and a squad of engineers belonging to the Middle Corps. They commenced the attack at 1.40 a.m., to-day, upon the centre battery of the enemy's line of defence on the left bank of the Hai Po river. Our Left Wing occupied the battery on Shiao-Chan Shan at 5.10 a.m., and the battery at Tai Tan Chau at 5.35 a.m., and afterwards we took possession of the forts, and captured two heavy guns, at Chung-Chen-wo, west of the middle battery. At 7 a.m., a part of our advance guard occupied the Ilit, Bismarck and Molke forts. At about 7.45 a.m., the white flag was hoisted at the Astronomical Observatory and at 7.30 a.m., at the battery on the sea shore. Sending us a military envoy, the German Army at Tsingtau offered to surrender at 9.20 this morning, as a result of which we both are now (4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon) negotiating at the Molke barracks about the conditions of surrender.

Earl Roberts Congratulates British and Indian Regiments.

Earl Roberts has sent telegrams of congratulation to Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieut. General Sir James Willcocks K.C.S.I. on the magnificent bravery of all ranks of the British and Indian regiments. He welcomes the Indians who have come to fight for the cause of liberty and truth, and the upholding of the Great Empire.

Majority of Turks Condemn Government's Action.

The great majority of the Turks are condemning the action of the Government. It appears that Grand Visier, who thrice threatened to resign, was threatened with court martial by the military party. The best Turkish opinion views the situation with the utmost alarm.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nov. 1	...	Tons 165
" 2	...	" 162
" 3	...	" 176
" 4	...	" 168
" 5	...	" 167
" 6	...	" 160
" 7	...	" 175

Total to 7th inst. 1163

Daily average 166.15

PRIZES FOR THE NATION.

Valuable Additions to the British Museum.

M. Chavannes, President of the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, has received a letter from Sir Aurel Stein, the British explorer, dated August 8, and written in the midst of the Karahol mountains in the Pamir.

Sir Aurel Stein announces the archaeological results of his last researches in the region of Pauri-an and Neucan. The explorer proposes to proceed to Persia via Aakabad and Nestrat. He has sent to England numerous boxes with frescoes and manuscripts, which will enrich the collection at the British Museum.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Hang up" or "delayed"—what's in a name? It is in the requirements of rational sanitation, and not in the elements of correct English, that our Sanitary Board most stands in need of lessons.

Apocryphal, when the—what?—water-carriage system coming along? We've waited a—right too long for the—thing—already. Hongkong might be a—fine place if it weren't for the present—in-sanitary arrangements.

"Newspaper man back from Mexico tells of conditions there," says an American paper. There will always be at least one want in our life till we have seen that newspaper man's story.

There has been no more thrilling news item through Reuters since war began, than the statement, yesterday, that the members of the old Greek Cabinet will retain their offices, with the exception of the Ministers of Justice and Public Worship.

After all is said, the true test of a man's loyalty is his willingness to don the new pants that the H.K.P.R. are being served out with.

It is regrettable that Reuter's descriptive genius can still carry him no farther than "trenches plastered with shells" and "girls roasted to death."

That remark of Lord Morley's by the way—about "the stupidity of the censors"—we wonder what was behind it, and why no one in the Lords seems to have challenged it.

We have no heart to talk about the educated comp. this week. Three times on Saturday we explored him not to include the cinematograph shows under the head of "Sunday Services"—but he's been and gone and done it all the same.

The Advocate of India heads a wire "Pensions to Terriers Families." A pair of quotation marks would have saved us from falling into the very natural error that this was yet another instance of an eccentric will left by a spinster with a soft place in her heart for the lower animals.

Two temperance orators are thus heralded by the Philadelphia North American:—"Hobson and Poling billed for dry speeches. We were arriving at the conclusion that the same sort of announcement at home might often save M. P.'s the trouble of going down to the House, where we discovered that "dry" is American for "teetotal."

Herr Munsterberg, Harvard German American professor says that "the hyphen is the symbol of honour." We know now why there are so many double-barrelled names in—well—the Far East.

The March of Discovery.—"Notes have been going from Washington with more or less frequency of late." (Philadelphia Public Ledger). There is really nothing hidden from these newspapers.

POPE'S ESCAPE.

Alarming Incident in the Vatican Gardens.

Rome, September 22. While the Pope was taking his usual drive in the Vatican gardens yesterday, and visiting the new road being made after his design, his carriage was suddenly violently shaken, and both horses fell. The coachman and footman jumped down, and found that the Pope had already left the carriage without assistance. On inspection it was found that one of the horses had fallen down dead. The Pontiff was exceedingly perturbed as the horses (a fine pair, of Irish ones) were a present from Cardinal Bauer.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

Taking of Lala Baba.

The Story of the "Green Howards."

The obsequies of the 32nd Brigade, now serving in the Dardanelles, writing to Mr. E. H. Chapman, of Oxbury Park, Ross, Herefordshire, under date August 9, says:—

You will, no doubt, have received the news of the death of your son, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Chapman from an official source before this letter reaches you, but I have no doubt you will welcome a supplementary account of his death from one who loved him and who was very near to him at the time. He died as he would have wished to die—a gallant soldier leading his men, himself at the very front of the regiment, on the summit of Lala Baba.

As you have perhaps since learned we were to make a fresh landing on the night of the 6th inst. There were urgent reasons why we should capture the hill in silence at the point of the bayonet without firing a shot. The moment we landed we were met with a very hot and accurate fire, which accounted for many casualties before our task was accomplished. Our advance, however, was irresistible, and despite the hail of bullets and the shower of shrapnel which had now got the range, the Yorkshires pushed forward to the Turkish trenches on the crest of the hill. There it was that the colonel's gifts of leadership made themselves felt. "Come on, the Yorkshires," he cried, and at their head with fixed bayonets the lads he trained so well swept forward with irresistible force and the hill was ours. This brilliant little initial victory was, however, very dearly bought, for on the summit lay our colonel dead, and scattered all around, a mass of wounded, dead, and dying. With dawn we were able to estimate our losses. The losses among the men were heavy, but by no means proportionate to the officers.

The officers are young men who have received their commissions since the formation of the New Army. I go up to see them in the firing line as often as I can. Their wonderful confidence and courage pass all belief. Confronted with a task that would try the nerve and test the skill of the most experienced soldier, commanded by a junior captain of 24 years, this little band of lads (for they are little more) with a wonderful courage, inspire with confidence and hope the men so unexpectedly committed to their care. It is a fresh and glorious page to be written in the history of the "Green Howards."

Your son died instantaneously, shot through the neck. I was by his side not long afterwards, and so was able to prepare roughly for his burial. We buried him the same day in the same grave as his cousin, Wilfred Chapman, and two other officers, and have since erected a rough cross over the grave. At the moment of the accomplishment of the task he had been ordered to perform, with a quiet happy smile upon his face, he met his end as I know he would have chosen had the choice been his—the end of an English gentleman and a very gallant soldier.

P.S.—I am writing this under shell fire, so you must excuse its many errors.

Foes in the Fellowship of Pain. The following is from a letter written by an Oxford undergraduate now serving with the Royal Engineers in France:—

The attack, as you will see from the papers, was delivered on Saturday at daybreak. I spent the night all alone back at our billet, wondering and thinking, and feeling out of it. All the men had gone up. I was left, being the only motor cyclist. About 7 a.m. I could stand it no longer, and jumped on my bike and rode along a canal bank. I soon met a few of our men returning, who seemed very cheerful. Then I ran into the wound. All those who could walk were coming along the canal bank in heaps, towards the Red Cross place. I met one man who was helping another, both quite done, so dismounted, and leaving my bike

helped them along the muddy path down to the dressing station. Then I went on again, right up to the entrance to the communication trenches, and leaving my bike went into a place which was being used as the first, i.e., furthest-up, dressing-station of the B.A.M.C. Men were coming in on stretchers in dozens, many terribly wounded, just as they fell, and were lying in long rows. The noise there was terrific; shrapnel was coming over, and a large battery of our guns just behind was making a steady and awful noise, while stray bullets from the German machine-guns and their shells were singing overhead.

I met some one I knew on a stretcher, not very badly wounded by shrapnel. He told me that L— was there wounded amongst the crowd inside. I like L— immensely, and I rushed in feeling awful. I searched for about a quarter of an hour and finally found him under a blanket. He was deadly white and still. I stayed for a bit, feeling rotten, and wondering if he would die, when he opened his eyes and talked to me. Apparently he was all right, but absolutely exhausted. The place was a living hell at the time with the sights and the noise, so I begged him to come with me. I got him down to the motor-bike and put him on the carrier, and we set off through the mud. Along the canal bank for about five miles and then we were in. I gave him tea, and rolled him in a blanket, and left him. I saw him again a few hours after and he was absolutely all right again. Then I set off again, directing all our fellows I met on to the right way back. Then I left there and started to go south along the back of the line. The road is swept by the German machine-guns, but I got through without any trouble to the big main road.

The Coming of the Wounded. I went up as far as the entrance to the communication trenches and watched the wounded coming out. It was a sight I shall never forget. About one-fourth of the men coming out were Germans, wounded. The unwounded ones, of course, had been marched out with guards, but the wounded and our wounded were straggling out, apparently the greatest friends. It was a fellowship bond of suffering, a brotherhood of pain. Those who could walk were supporting those who could not. I saw two wounded Germans, wounded, the one in the head, the other in the arm, supporting between them a Scotch Tommy with a shrapnel wound in both thighs. No one seemed to notice them. In another place in the stream were four Germans, all wounded fairly badly, holding each other up in a line, staggering along the road with no Britisher looking after them, or taking any interest in them, following the terrible stream to where they knew they would get attention and care. They all looked terribly worn. I was the only sound person I saw there for long enough. I felt like some spirit from another world watching them go by. Then I turned and went back with the stream into the town.

I found a lot of our men with two or three officers farther on, in a house; they were absolutely without rations, so I set off back to give the news. I returned again late in the afternoon with a lorry of rations; it got stuck in the mud, and I had to go and beg ropes to put round the wheels. It was raining heavily and I got soaked.

Sunday night was fine and moonlight. I was sent about 6.30 p.m. to an officer up near the left of our attacking line, and after delivering my message, found it would be almost impossible to return direct, owing to the traffic. So I turned northwards and determined to have a look at the country where there was all the terrible fighting in the spring. It was quite safe, for nothing had been doing there the last few days. I had to cover first the stretch we had captured last spring from the Germans. It is the only stretch of the front I have ever seen which in any way resembles the idea of what the front is which one gets in England. It is desolate, uninhabited—a wilderness. For two miles as I neared the line I did not meet a soul, or

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN SHANGHAI.

Chinese "Dupes of an Unscrupulous Rogue."

The arms and ammunition case, which has attracted so much attention during its hearing at the Mixed Court, was concluded yesterday morning, when Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, sitting with Magistrate Yu, delivered judgement says the N. C. Daily News of November 2. The accused were two in number, Tsong Tsz-dau and Ng Vung-sing, and they were charged "for that they, on October 18, 1915, at 804 Wuchang Road, 533 Tongshan Road and 23 Tongshan Road did unlawfully have in their possession certain munitions of war, to wit: pistols and rounds of ammunition, contrary to the provisions of the Provisional Code, section 205, and against the peace, order and good government of this country."

Mr K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution, sitting on behalf of the Police, Mr. G. D. Masso appeared for the prisoner Tsong Tsz-dau, while Dr. Hinckley appeared for Ng Vung-sing.

It will be remembered that at the last hearing, on Friday, Ng Tsz-ping, who was formerly charged in connection with the offence, was discharged, there being no evidence against him. In answer to the Assessor, Mr. Newman said that nothing was known to the police against the prisoners.

In passing sentence upon the two prisoners, Mr. Grant Jones said:—Tsong Tsz-dau and Ng Vung-sing: You have been found guilty of having in your possession munitions of war. That is a very serious offence. If those arms had been destined for use in this country we should have had to deal with you in terms of years and not in terms of months. But the arms were not destined for use in this country; the plot in which you were engaged was undoubtedly a plot to stir up sedition amongst the Indian subjects of the King whom I serve. Regarding you rather as the dupes of an unscrupulous rogue, I have interceded with the magistrate on your behalf, and you are going to receive a comparatively light punishment. You, Tsong Tsz-dau, by your conduct during arrest and by your bearing during the hearing of this case, have impressed us more favourably than your fellow culprit. You will enter into a recognizance with one surety in the sum of \$500 to come up for sentence within three years if called upon to do so, and to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, and not associate with persons like Nielsen and other undesirable. You, Ng Vung-sing, will go to prison for three months.

Chinese Merchants Leave for Unga. Seventeen prominent merchants of Peking have applied to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for passports to Unga, to which they are proceeding for trade. Numerous merchants from other parts of the country who have gone to Unga on business since the appointment of the Mongolian Resident Commissioner are numerous.

hear a sound. In the still moonlight it was quite uncanny. I did welcome the sound of a voice when the first sentry challenged me I chatted to him, and then went on up into the village which has given its name to the awful fighting they had there. In the daylight the sight would have been terrible, but at night in the bright moonlight, with the silence, the solitude, and the shadows, it was the most awe-inspiring spectacle one could possibly find.

I stayed some time looking round alone. I wouldn't have missed it for worlds. Every few moments one of the German star-shells went up. Brilliant fireworks they are, which hang over our lines for up to 20 or 30 seconds, lighting up everything brilliantly, and they lit up all the corners where the big moon had thrown her shadows, and showed one everything in a flash. Then as suddenly as the light came it was gone, and only the moonlight and the shadows remained. It was terrific, beautiful yet terrible.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US THE BEST QUALITY LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

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AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS AND HARES.

OUR FRESH MILK AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Mr. P. A. B. Widener.

(Router's Service To The "Telegraph.") Received November 8. The death is announced of the well-known American financier Mr. Peter A. B. Widener.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS.

Received November 7. The Nobel prize-winners include T. A. Edison and N. Tesla (Physics), R. Roldand (Literature), and Theodor Svedberg (Chemistry).

OBITUARY.

Major-General Holland.]

Received November 7. The death is announced of Major-General Holland of Indian mutiny fame.

FATAL FACTORY FIRE AT BROOKLYN.

Received November 7. Rent's correspondent at New York states that a fire which broke out in a four-story building in Brooklyn occupied by sweet-meats and blouses factories caused a panic. Twenty were killed and fifty injured. The fire started on the 6th floor near the staircase, cutting off the escape of the majority of the eleven hundred employees. Eight girls were roasted to death on the overcrowded fire-escape. Most of the victims jumped into the street.

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

"I Say Frankly I May Change My Communion."

Confirmation of the statement made in *The Daily Chronicle* recently that the Rev. R. J. Campbell intends to enter the Church of England is contained in a report (published in this week's *Christian Commonwealth*) of the following statement, made by the reverend gentleman at a church meeting at the City Temple:—

I say frankly that in returning to the pulpit I may change my communion. One reason why I think of so doing is that I do not think, after the City Temple, I should care to be the minister of another church in our denomination. I admit that that is the only reason why I think of the change; and I ask to be allowed for the present to say no more.

Commenting on this statement, the *Christian Commonwealth*, which is in close touch with Mr. Campbell, remarks:—

"When Mr. Campbell made up his mind to dedicate himself to the Christian ministry he had great difficulty in deciding with which communion to associate himself. He has always had great veneration for the Anglican Church; he has never been quite at home in Nonconformity; he has always been a man apart, as indeed he always will be.

NOTICES.

THE BEST ADVICE

To give to a person suffering from Headache or Neuralgia is to use a remedy that will give instant relief—like a touch of the wizard's wand LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM acts on these painful disorders. The effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. It has been done thousands of times without a single failure.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM is the one sure-acting remedy for Neuralgia and Headaches. A bottle on your shelf makes your household pain-proof. First relieve, then cure all manner of external aches and pains. It has lifted the cloud of suffering from the brow of humanity.

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G. R.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Lease of part of Old Supreme Court Building," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1915, for the lease of certain rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building from 1st December, 1915 to 31st December, 1918, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works, Public Works Office, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 8th instant, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents, Hongkong, 6th November, 1915.

PYJAMAS

QUALITIES FROM \$4.00 PER SUIT.

STRIKING EFFECTS IN NEW ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS.

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& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 348.

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK OF HIGH-CLASS EVENING DRESS WEAR. SEE WINDOW.

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Accurate Timekeepers! Absolute Bargains! Every Watch Fully Guaranteed.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
TAIYUAN	28th Nov.	3rd Dec.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 9th November.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1915.

Agents.

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RIVER STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 8th NOVEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer for Return by day Steamer..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

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s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai Shan. Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship HEUNGSHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 1.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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Opposite the Blake Pier.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 18,000 {THURS., 18th Nov., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Jozawa	T. 12,500 {THURS., 11th Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thure Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 {TUES., 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.
		Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Nov., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	T. 12,500 {SATURDAY, 13th Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Kamakura Maru Capt. Kuwabara	T. 12,500 {TUESDAY, 19th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 {THURSDAY, 18th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {TUESDAY, 19th Nov.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {SATUR., 13th Nov., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		Kashima Maru Capt. Tabusa	T. 19,000 {TUES., 16th Nov., at 10 a.m.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

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To London 1st Single Yen 800, To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40, To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " \$ 90. " " 2nd " \$ 83.

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For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Sungkiang	9th Nov. at 10 a.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Chinnua	9th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI Yingchow	9th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI Shantung	11th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
NEWCHWANG Kansu	12th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
WWEI & TIENTSIN Huichow	13th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean	16th Nov. at 4 p.m.	

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chennan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Shidzuoka" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 8th November, 1915.

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LIJN.

Regular Fortnight Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilalajap	MACASSAR	7th Nov.	14th Nov.	JAPAN
Tjibodax	JAPAN	14th Nov.	16th Nov.	JAVA
Tjilwongx	BATAVIA	27th Nov.	4th Dec.	SHAI

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Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Sunday, 28th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Saiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAILSCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		22nd Nov. 11 a.m.
St Albans	22nd Nov.	14th Dec. "
Empire	10th Dec.	3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halting	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 9th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Halting	J. S. Thompson	FRI., 12th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Persia.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has placed the newly purchased liner Persia and three chartered steamers on its San Francisco line, besides the liners Panama Maru and Seattle Maru, as already reported, to fill the scarcity of vessels consequent on the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Company from the Oriental route. The company has further started a plan to make its South American liners call at San Francisco on their outward and return voyage, with a view to increase the shipping facilities for cargo and passengers between the Far East and North America. Shipping and Engineering.

On The Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, July 31.—Definite announcement of stoppage of service has been made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The corporation will withdraw its five vessels from the trans-Pacific run November 2. Its last vessel to leave San Francisco for the Orient will be the Mongolia, on that date. The reason given for this action is that the Seamen's law goes into effect November 4. After the Mongolia has completed her voyage to the Orient there will only remain in the trans-Pacific service the American flag ship the Minnetonka, owned by the Great Northern Co. Two German schooners, the Nepton and Atlas, entered in Oakland harbour since the commencement of the European war, were seized July 30 by the U. S. marshal, upon libels for \$19,539 and \$3,093, respectively, issued by the U. S. District Court. The vessels were owned by the Jaluit Gesellschaft of Hamburg, Germany. The libel actions were commenced by Williams, Diamond and Co. to recover money they advanced for the crew's wages and for maintenance. Olson and Mahony, of San Francisco, alleging ownership of the schooner Annie Larsen, held at Hoquiam by the Federal collector of customs since she put in at that port with a cargo of rifles and ammunition, filed a lien in the Federal Court at Seattle last week against the 4,334 cases of arms and ammunition for payment of the charter price due from M. Martinez and Co., of San Diego, charterer of the vessel. The libellants also filed a copy of the charter agreement, effective from January 15, 1915, which shows that the San Diego firm agreed to pay \$1,250 a month for use of the schooner for a trip to the Mexican coast and return, with delivery of the vessel on Puget Sound. The libellants assert that the charter money was paid up to July 3, and they filed a claim for rent of the vessel since that date and for pilotes, port charges, commission and consular charges, including charges of the United States to the amount of \$200.19.

In answer to rumours that the Great Northern Pacific steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific would be removed from Flavel and operated out of Puget Sound, President L. O. Gilman has issued the following official statement: "This company has no intention of abandoning the present route of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship company steamers or changing their terminals. The business done by the steamships has proved highly satisfactory and there is no disposition or intention of making a change." Competition offered by the American Hawaiian, Grace and Lukenbach steamers has caused reduction in railroad freight rates on canned salmon and canned goods to the Eastern seaboard. The first cut has been announced by the Union Pacific R. R. On canned salmon the rate will be 60 cents instead of the former 70 cents to the Atlantic seaboard, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Detroit territories, where the minimum shipment is 70,000 pounds. On canned goods the rate will be 62 1-2 cents on a minimum of 80,000 pounds, whereas the former rate was 85 cents.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Flounders, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAPE

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For	Steamship	On
Tientsin via W'wei & C'foo	Cheongshing	Tues., 9th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Tues., 9th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Tues., 9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Naisang	Tues., 9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Foosang	Thur., 11th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 12th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kutsang	Sat., 13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sat., 13th Nov. at d'light
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipsang	Sun., 14th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Tues., 16th Nov. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanat, Datin, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

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General Agents.

Hongkong 29th May, 1915

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY. (ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COY.).

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN."

3,000 Tons. Capt. R. de Weerd, will be despatched for Swatow, Belawan Deli (Medan) Penang and Singapore on the 2nd November.

This steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

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Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	13, Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nellore	P. & O.	19, Nov.
L'don S'pore, via Pang, O'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	24, Nov.
London & Glasgow	C. of Bombay	B. L. L.	24, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Via, T'ma via M., K. & S'hai &c.	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	15, Nov.
San Francisco	Inverio	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Nov.
Vancouver and Seattle	Mexico City	J. M. Co.	E. of Nov.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Inverio	J. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	22, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. Co.	9, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	9, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	9, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	9, Nov.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	9, Nov.
Haiphong and Hoihow	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12, Nov.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	12, Nov.
Newchwang	Kanau	B. & S.	12, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, Nov.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	13, Nov.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Hulchow	B. & S.	13, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	14, Nov.
Japan	Tijilatap	J.C.J. L.	14, Nov.
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Java, Makassar, M'la & San F'co	Arakan	J.O.J. L.	9, Jan.
Mauritius and South African			
Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INVERCLYDE."

about 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU 14,000 tons will sail from this port for Genoa, via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Africa, Lique and Valparaiso on Wednesday, 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 12th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 23rd Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived at Yokohama on Friday the 6th Nov. at 5 a.m. and left Yokohama on Saturday the 6th Nov. a.m. due to arrive at Hongkong on Monday the 15th November a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,771, Y. Maki, 29th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—T.K.K.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 5,089, N. Y. W. Jarrama, 29th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—J.O.J.L.

Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,306, Nomura, 31st Oct.—Singapore, 24th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,495, T. Asai, 31st Oct.—Moji, 25th Oct. Coal—S. & Co.

Nishio Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,650, M. Yodama, 1st Nov.—Panama, 15th Oct. Sugar—J.O.J.L.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,292, H. E. Gilroy, 1st inst.—Moji, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwangsang, Br. s.s. Richard, 2nd Nov.—Shanghai, 31st Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shidzuka Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,269, M. Towa, 2nd Nov.—Seattle, 1st ult. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,728, M. Pookwall, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 21st ult. Gen.—Rice—J. M. & Co.

Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 3rd inst.—Singapore, 25th ult. Gen.—Chinese.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 6th Nov.—Fookhow, 4th Nov. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,929, W. G. G. Leach, 4th inst.—Manila, 1st inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Morvan, 4th inst.—Hoihow, 3rd inst. Gen.—A. B. Marty.

Telemanus, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Fraser, 4th Nov.—Salgon, 31st Oct. Gen.—Chinese.

Darawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 4th inst.—Salgon, 29th ult. Gen.—Chinese.

TO SAIL

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "MEXICO CITY."

about end of November.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Oct., 1915.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
Arakan.....	JAVA.....	7th January 1916	9th January 1916
Tjisondari.....	JAVA.....	7th February	9th February
Karimoon.....	JAVA.....	7th March	9th March
Tjikembang.....	JAVA.....	7th April	9th April

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	14	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	14	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	14	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	130	14	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	140	14	10	10
WALKERSVILLE				
Cementation Dock	40	10	10	10
ABERDEEN				
No. 1 Dock	100	14	10	10
No. 2 Dock	110	14	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

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Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager:

M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 10.)

NO DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET.

November 6, 3.35 p.m.
Despite denials, the papers generally assume that Earl Kitchener has left the War Office, but only in order to take up an equally important post elsewhere. It is hinted at in some quarters that he is to take charge of affairs in the Near East. There is no suggestion whatever of disagreement in the Cabinet.

EARL KITCHENER GOES TO THE NEAR EAST.

November 6, 7.20 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that Earl Kitchener, at the request of his colleagues, has left England for a short visit to the eastern theatre of war.

AMERICAN PRESS AND PLOTTERS.

November 6, 5.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Press vigorously supports President Wilson on the subject of German-Americans. The *New York Herald* says:—It is high time the small and noisy groups of alien sympathisers were brought to book. The *New York Evening Sun* states:—Let us have no mawkish sentimentality, but clean out the whole nest of plotters and punish them with exemplary severity.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

REMARKABLE HATRED ENGENDERED.

November 6, 5.20 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a German correspondent on the western front describes the new spirit of trench fighting which he says has become desperate, more virulent and more cruel owing to the embitterment resulting from the great French offensive in September. Hitherto the most merciless fighting had been in Argonne, the wooded country favouring savage warfare and producing the "Argonne Type" which is known along the whole front. This picture of the torn and grimy fighter, reminiscent of primeval days when men fought like cannibals and wild animals, is now general. The same horrible methods are adopted along the whole line and victory lies in hand to hand fighting, the battle awing with thrusting, wrestling, throttling and biting, and with knife, bayonet, rifle-butt and spade. The real scene of horror is that between the trenches, where, multitudes of rats fattening on the rotting corpses, grow so fat till they resemble little dogs. They are slaughtered with loathing when they stray into the trenches. Gone are the chivalrous days when hours daily were practically not spent for the French and German soldiers who emerged from their trenches and exchanged off. Now instead of pointed jokes, missives are exchanged, unpleasant and hateful.

FRESH GERMAN ATTACK BREAKS DOWN.

November 6, 5.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a communiqué states that a fresh German attack in "The Courtine" position, broke down completely. A French mine explosion seriously damaged part of the German positions between Argonne and the Meuse.

AUSTRALIA AVOIDS POLITICAL TURMOIL.

November 5, 5.10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne the Premier in the House of Representatives announced that the Premiers of several of the States, having agreed to ask the State Parliaments to grant the Commonwealth, during the war and for one year thereafter, the powers sought by the Referendum with certain limitations, the Federal Government has decided to postpone the Referendum. The compromise has given general satisfaction, obviating as it does, political turmoil during time of war. The Commonwealth Treasurer, Mr. Higgin, in an interim financial statement, estimated the expenditure for 1914-15 at seventy-four millions sterling and the revenue at twenty-six and a half millions sterling. A further loan of 2½ millions would be required. The military expenditure on the Expeditionary Force would be 38½ millions, providing for 225,000 men in June.

THE RUSSIANS.

PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL.

November 6, 2.20 a.m.
A Petrograd communiqué continues to record fighting in the regions of Riga, Jacobstadt, Dwinsk, Styr and Strzyens. Terrific local struggles are reported, in which the enemy has been repulsed, losing hundreds of prisoners and a quantity of war material.

RUSSIAN COMMANDANT HEAVILY SENTENCED.

November 6, 11.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Griegoff, former commandant of Kovno, has been sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour and the loss of all rights, for not taking adequate measures for the defence of the fortress.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC STRUGGLE.

November 6, 11.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Telegraph* learns that people are leaving Frankfurt owing to fear of a revolt by the starving population.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH TEMPORARILY ACTING AT THE WAR OFFICE.

November 5, 6.40 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that during Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty, Mr. Asquith is carrying on the work of the War Office. There is no truth in a statement circulated to-day that Lord Kitchener has resigned.

THE KING'S MISHAP.

November 6, 12.45 p.m.
His Majesty the King is progressing satisfactorily. He had a better night and was able to be moved to a couch for a few hours, but it will be some time before he is well enough to leave his room. No further bulletins will be issued.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

FRENCH CAPTURE BRIDGES FROM BULGARIANS.

November 5, 6.00 p.m.
A Paris communiqué says that the Bulgarians are entrenching before Krivolak, two hundred yards from the French outposts. An action is proceeding north of Babrovo and the French have captured the bridges to the north-west of Krivolak.

FRENCH ATTACK BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

November 6, 2.20 a.m.
The Bulgarians, despite violent artillery preparations, completely failed on the 3rd inst. when attacking a French bridgehead at Krivolak. The French on the same day carried two villages west and east of Babrovo, and also attacked the frontier ridges.

OUR CAVALRY ACCELERATE BULGARIAN ROUT.

November 6, 6.35 a.m.
The Serbian Legation in Athens announces that the Bulgarian army, while descending through old Serbia towards Macedonia, via Koprivnik and Perlepe, were defeated at Izvar, after a battle of several days' duration. French infantry and British cavalry from Krivolak accelerated the victory. The Serbians took Izvar and Gradsko, while the Bulgarians, decimated, are retreating in the direction of Koprivnik. The Bulgarians have also evacuated the right bank of the Vardar.

NISH REPORTED ENTERED.

November 6, 1.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Sofia telegrams, say that a Bulgarian Division has entered Nish.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

November 6, 6.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it seems certain that King Constantine is determined to keep M. Zimis in the Cabinet with power to dissolve Parliament, but M. Zimis does not agree on the latter point. The King has appointed as Minister for War, his aide-de-camp, General Mark, in appreciation of his conduct. This has caused a painful impression among the Venizelists, who regard it as a blow to their leader's prestige, but who are hopeful of the results of the coming elections.

Later.
The King has proposed to M. Zimis to retain the Premiership, but the latter has refused on the ground that he only had accepted it provisionally in order to ease the situation and that dissolution would entail him actively participating in internal politics, which he has already declined to do. The King has now summoned his Ministers to a Council.

Later.
M. Zimis will be entrusted with the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Chamber will be dissolved. The old Ministers will retain their portfolios, but there will be new Ministers for Public Worship and Justice.

AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS SHOW HOW TO ADVANCE.

November 5, 9.20 p.m.
The Press Bureau intimates that the Turks, last night, attacked four times on the British extreme right. The Australians and New Zealanders advanced with filled sandbags, built small barricades, and completely repulsed the enemy. Our casualties were of the slightest.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK; MANY LIVES LOST IN AEGEAN SEA.

November 5, 9.20 p.m.
The War Office announces that the British transport *Ramses* was sunk by the shell-fire of an enemy submarine on September 19 in the Aegean Sea. There were about 380 Indian troops on board, of whom 75 were saved. 28 of the crew were also saved. A number of the boats were smashed by shell-fire. The survivors reached the island of Anteythra in their own boats and were hospitably treated by the Greeks.

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO GREECE.

November 6, 11.5 p.m.
A telegram from Athens reports that M. Venizelos has declared that Britain's offer of Cyprus to Greece was independent of the result of the war, while the other promises and concessions were conditional on the success of the Allies. Besides Cyprus, Greece was to acquire a part of the vilayet of Brusa in Bulgarian Thrace, Bulgaria being reduced to the frontiers that existed before the last Balkan war. In return therefor the Entente only required the assistance of the smaller units of the Greek fleet.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church yesterday evening.

Text: "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." Psalm 14/1.

"I hope there is no God; I think there isn't," said a young man to a certain minister not long ago. That is essentially the frame of mind referred to by the Psalmist thousands of years ago. There have always been men who had rather there were no God, because they dislike the idea of having to answer for their way of life. They are thankful for any attempt to show that present responsibility and ultimate accountability are old-fashioned superstitions. They "think" there is no God. Why? Not because they have gone anxiously into the solemn question and reverently reached the negative conclusion. These are not the sort who accept their conclusion with the hope that it is right. If a man does his real best to lead a helpful, unselfish life, yet reluctantly comes to a negative conclusion upon matters of faith and religion, he is entitled to respect, and (if he will not resent it) to sympathy. But such a case is poles apart from that of men who shake the reins loose to their indulgences, and give themselves all too good grounds for wanting to believe that neither purity nor righteousness sits in the skies.

There are men who say in their hearts, "I fear there is no God, but I hope there may be." Such have their faces towards the light, and will yet come out into it. But those whose working belief, secret or spoken, is "I hope there is no God, I think there is not," are heading for the outer darkness.

That sort of scepticism is the only kind we have need to fear, and it is the kind which in ordinary life we most often meet with. Those who would like God out of the way are a much more numerous type than those who seriously hold that there is no God at all. Sadly often persons of the former type are young. Religion, unfortunately, seems to them chiefly to be a bundle of restraints, and at the stage of life when they begin to choose and act for themselves there is a temptation to have done with it. It is natural for young minds at a certain stage to question everything, and often to imagine that they believe in nothing. Healthy minded young people will come through that none the worse. But those who are ill-trained or ill-inclined, disposed beforehand to yield to the enticements of sinners and their self-will, are in no small danger of getting rid of the fear of God, which means getting rid of conscience, of the sense of duty, and going into servitude to "the world, the flesh and the devil."

One need not be profoundly concerned about what people think they do or do not believe in many circumstances. The matter of moment is what they would like to believe. More can be told about a person from his hopes than his opinions in the earlier part of life. One who fears there is no God, but would like to be shown he is mistaken, is no real sceptic. But one who persuades himself to that effect, and hopes that he is right, is playing the fool, a very ancient and ugly type of foolishness too. Most of us must be conscious, more or less of the pull or pressure in the exceptional, unbelieving direction. It is worth while sometimes to press home the question why so much questioning of all that stands out in a general way for religion—Churches, worship, the Bible, faith in a future life. Religion, it is said, is so much superstition, or even hypocrisy. Well, would it suit us to take that view?

Would it be anything of a relief to have it shown that we may take life lightly, enjoy ourselves, enrich ourselves, without regard to anything in the nature of judgement to come in this world or any other? The churches again; do the strictures so freely passed on them arise in any degree from the fact that they are thought to stand for a stricter way of life than people care about? Or even Jesus Christ Himself. That He is the light and the hope and the Saviour of the world there can be no man of doubt or any broad true view of the world's past history and present condition. But there are those who would feel a good deal more comfortable if he could be got out of the way. It has come to this that no man's conscience can be easy if he is going against Jesus Christ, and it would be convenient for all that is baser in human nature if he could be placed—which he can not—among the myths and legends of the past. You need have no fear on account of the man who goes into all such subjects seriously and honourably, though his conclusions may differ greatly from your own. But the man who just turns a willing ear to vague, half-informed, ill-balanced talk against Christ, the Bible, the Churches; the man for whom it is enough that someone with a name has said this or that which makes against the sanctity of the faith on the authenticity or authority of Christianity; the man who openly or secretly is glad of some sort of excuse for neglecting Christ's claims and disregarding His laws—that man deserves no sympathy. What he needs is an awakening, and life is likely to give him that sooner or later. The God he has put out of his thoughts may find a way into them again when once the results of his errors come home to him, the Saviour he despised shewing Himself gracious and mighty on his behalf. If there were no God, it is said, men would have to invent one. Maybe. But not this kind of God would the benighted imagination of man ever have brought out of its cloudland, not the "God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ," Who forbears and forgives, who bears and carries the sins and rebellions of misguided men, who, though they may seldom boldly deny that He is, yet live so much as though He were not.

OBITUARY.

Captain George Payne.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Captain George Payne, a well-known and highly respected captain of the Indo-China S. N. Co. says the *N.O. Daily News* of November 1. The news was received by telegram from the Head Office in London by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., (agents) on Friday.

Captain Payne joined the Indo-China S. N. Co. in September, 1881 as second officer, and became master in 1886. In 1906 he was promoted to be marine superintendent in Shanghai, having previously been known as a very successful master on the Shanghai-Tientsin and Hongkong-Ulun lines. During his many years' stay here, before he retired in 1914, Capt. Payne earned the good-will and esteem of a very large circle of friends. On his return to England, Capt. Payne became a nautical adviser to the Indo-China S. N. Co., in London. He died at the age of 57.

Flags at Ewo and on board the Company's steamers were half-masted in memory of the deceased.

SOCIALISTS AND COMPULSION.

Demand for More Light.

The following manifesto is shortly to be issued by the Socialist National Defence Committee on the urgency of compulsory national service:—

To Arms!

Fellow-countrymen!—Never, in our thousand years' history, has this country been in such deadly peril. But for the pluck and public spirit of the men who have volunteered for our defence the fate of Belgium, of Poland, of Armenia. To the Army we owe our lives, the honour of our women, the safety and sanctity of our homes. To defend the Motherland tens of thousands have died, and many more have escaped death only at the cost of wounds or disablement.

Britons! The places of these heroes must be filled. We cannot, we dare not, leave those who are fighting for us without adequate reinforcements. At least half a million more men are wanted immediately to strengthen the forces of our fellow-countrymen in France, Belgium, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, or to take the place of those on garrison duty at home, in India, or elsewhere.

There are hundreds of thousands of young, vigorous, and capable men who can be spared for this glorious duty, who are still not in khaki. If they hesitate any longer they will be for ever ashamed. If they refuse to respond to their country's call, the nation must and will claim them on other terms.

Fellow-countrymen! There can not be rights without duties. Freedom cannot exist where men are not prepared to defend it. The defence of the country is the elemental duty of every capable citizen. Where the country calls all must respond. It is not contrary to the principles of democracy, not out of harmony with the bases of trades unionism or on all citizens that national solidarity implied in the duty of national defence. The men who shrink now will assuredly be compelled to play the game or be treated as national blacklegs.

Workers! Regulations essential to the defence of your interests in times of peace have been patriotically suspended in these days of national peril by the overwhelming majority of trade unionists. We rejoice to be able to declare this. But there are some who have threatened a strike under certain circumstances, though to strike would mean the paralysis of our defences. Do these men forget that a German triumph would mean the loss of all their industrial rights, so hardly won?

The right to strike is a priceless weapon in the hands of Labour, but the right to strike has its limitations. Those limits are necessarily reached when the work involved affects the lives of the soldiers fighting to defend the country. To strike under such conditions is treason to the Commonwealth, and a blow levelled at our brothers in the trenches. Its corollary would be the strike of the soldiers themselves; then, God help the civilians!

Fellow-citizens! The Government's silence is ambiguous, mischievous, and dangerous. Let them speak out. Let them permit Lord Kitchener to speak. Let us know where we are and what we have to do. The British people will answer the call. Britain half-armed and using half her strength cannot conquer Germany, which has mobilized the entire nation for the struggle. National service is not only a duty but a right.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

CRICKET.

Hongkong Volunteers v. Hongkong Scouts.

Moderate Display at the Wicket.

A match between the Hongkong Volunteers and the Hongkong Scouts was played on the cricket ground this afternoon.

The first innings was characterized by the remarkable bowling of Brand, and for the batting of Pearce, who did not retire until he had scored 34.

The Scouts expected much from Mass and Sayer, but the partnership was soon dissolved, however, the first named coming a cropper in the first over; leaving Hewitt to take his place and contribute the top score for his side. With Sayer at the other end of the wicket, this pair made cricket lively for a short time. The skipper then decided to change the bowling and put Donnelley on, and after a few overs he found the wicket of Sayer, and brought about a serious situation for the Scouts.

The scores up to the time of going to press are as follows:

Hongkong Volunteers.

T. E. Pearce, c Sayer, b Reed	34
O. W. Beswick, b Syme	4
Thomson	4
R. P. Thursfield, c Hewitt, b Brand	3
E. Hancock, b Brand	4
E. W. Dawson, b Brand	0
H. Hancock, c Sayer, b Brand	3
K. B. Macaskill, c Kennedy	0
Brand	0
Hon. Mr. O. Severn, b Brand	7
A. B. Lowe, b Reed	7
E. E. O. Bird, not out	3
D. E. Donnelley, b Reed	0
Extras	11

Total, 70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. B. W. M. B. W.	
B. A. Brand	17 3 26 — 6
Syme Thomson	8 — 17 — 1
E. B. Reed	84 1 16 — 3

Hongkong Scouts.

M. M. Mass, c & o Macaskill	22
G. R. Sayer, b Donnelley	0
O. T. Hewitt, c Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, b Bird	29
P. S. Leigh Bennett	0
Thursfield, b Donnelley	0
B. A. Brand, c Hancock, b Bird	14
H. E. Mariel, b Donnelley	6
E. B. Reed, c Mariel, b Donnelley	16
F. Syme Thomson, c Hon. Mr. O. Severn, b Donnelley	10
A. L. Gase, not out	3
R. Kennedy, b Donnelley	5
E. W. Hamilton, c Thursfield, b Donnelley	0
Extras	8

Total, 113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. B. W. M. B. W.	
R. E. O. Bird	15 2 45 — 2
K. B.	
Macaskill	7 — 3 — 11 1
D. E.	
Donnelley	11 2 30 — 7

Club "A" v. Club "B."

On Saturday on the Club Ground Club "A" team was defeated by the "B" team by three wickets and nine runs. T. E. Pearce was top scorer with a good 63. Scores:—

Club "A."	
O. W. Beswick, c Mariel, b Pearce	19
M. M. Mass, c and b Pearce	7
E. A. Brand, b Pearce	1
G. R. Sayer, c Moore, b Baker	54
P. S. Leigh-Bennett, b Baker	7
O. A. Hooper, b Baker	27
Dr. J. Glaister, c Morgan, b Baker	0
Baker	0
O. Baker, c and b Pearce	0
A. O. Leith, b Taylor	13
S. S. Moore, not out	0
Extras	7

Total, 135

DAY-BY-DAY.

Auction Sale postponed. Owing to the holidays, the sale by auction of wines and spirits at Mr. G. P. Lammer's sale rooms, advertised to take place to-morrow, has been postponed till Thursday.

A Fatal Slip.
The body of a Chinese, who in crossing from the wharf to a launch slipped, and fell into the water, being drowned, has been removed to the mortuary.

Abducting Employee.
The Manager of a grocer's shop at 259, Queen's Road, Central, has reported to the police that a Chinese employee, who was given \$116 to pay rent to the landlord, has absconded.

Theft of Watch and Chain.
A Chinese woman with a watch and chain from a house at Kowloon, and, after hearing the evidence of a British constable, defendant was sent to prison for a month by Mr. Hazeland.

Exchange No Robbery.
A Chinese woman was charged with having without a licence at Mr. Hazeland court this morning. A Chinese constable stated that defendant was selling wood and received two cents in exchange. Defendant said she was only exchanging the wood for pig wash. Fined \$5.

THEFT OF SUGAR FROM WEST POINT GODOWN.

Thief's Haste to Escape.

A charge of stealing a small quantity of sugar from the godown at West Point was preferred against a Chinese in Mr. Hazeland's Court this morning. An Indian constable stated that he saw the defendant being chased by a watchman and in his haste to elude capture he dropped the sugar. Defendant denied the theft, and added he did not know anything about it until he was arrested. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks, was passed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Major Morgan	4	0	18	0
Pearce	12	2	33	4
Taylor	8	1	21	1
Mariel	5	0	32	0
Baker	8	1	24	4

Club "B."

R. P. Thursfield, c Beswick, b Brand	10
A. L. Gase, c Moore, b Brand	0
M. Manning, b Brand	3
H. E. Mariel, b Glaister	11
R. Kennedy, b Brand	12
F. H. Baker, c Beswick, b Brand	14
T. E. Pearce, not out	63
H. H. Taylor, not out	30
Major Morgan, did not bat	1
Extras	1

Total (for 7) 144

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. B. W.	
Brand	10 2 26 5
Glaister	9 1 46 1
Mass	5 0 41 1
Sayer	4 0 30 0

Club v. Kowloon.

The following team will represent the H.K.O.C. v. Kowloon O.C. at Kowloon on Wednesday next, play to commence at 10.30 a.m.:—R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelley, B. A. Brand, R. P. Thursfield, M. M. Mass, P. S. Leigh Bennett, Major Morgan, F. Syme Thomson, and E. J. R. Mitchell.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GERMAN SUBMARINES AGAIN ACTIVE.

SINK TWO FRENCH AND ONE ITALIAN STEAMERS.

November 7, 1.15 p.m.
A Paris communique says that German submarines from the Atlantic have passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, probably on the night of the 2nd inst. and sank, on the 4th inst., two French and one Italian steamers off Algeria. The crew of one of the French steamers is missing.

AN AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICA UNHESITATINGLY CHAMPIONS THE INTEGRITY OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

November 7, 7.55 p.m.
An American Note to Great Britain further complains of the restrictions on American commerce, caused by the British blockade. It does not contest the British figures showing an increase in American exports, but it maintains that the United States has a legal right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country. It contends, moreover, that even if goods listed as conditional contraband destined for an enemy country, through a neutral country, that fact itself is not sufficient to justify their seizure. Therefore, The United States contests the seizure of vessels upon conjectural suspicion.

The Note also raises the question of the effect of the blockade in the Baltic Sea and declares that there is no better settled principle of international law than that of forbidding a blockade of neutral ports. It also declares that the prize courts have not afforded a proper reparation for the injury done to American traders; consequently the United States "must insist that Great Britain shall not adopt a policy of expediency, but shall act according to the established rules of international law, whose maintenance must be unimpaired as it is of the utmost importance to neutrals of the future."

The Note concludes that the United States unhesitatingly champions the integrity of neutral rights, exercising always strict impartiality.

EARL KITCHENER.

CONFERS WITH GENERAL JOFFRE.

November 7, 11.55 p.m.
Earl Kitchener has left Paris, after conferring with General Joffre, M. Briand and Gallieni.

THE ITALIANS.

ENEMY REPULSED AND LEAVE PRISONERS.

November 8, 12.20 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a communique states:—Artillery and infantry actions continue in our favour, the enemy being heavily repulsed and leaving a number of prisoners.

THE RUSSIANS.

GERMANS AND TURKS IN DIFFICULTIES.

November 8, 12.30 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Russians south west of Riga successfully attacked the Germans. The Russians carried the second line of German trenches on the western shore of Lake Swenon, capturing three hundred men. The Russians repulsed a German attack on the left bank of the Siyr. The Russians smashed a Turkish attempt to cross the river Artohave in the Caucasus.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ENEMY SAP FULL OF MEN DESTROYED.

November 8, 1.45 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there is active fighting with Turkish engines in Belgium, in the region of Helas. There are violent all day artillery duels in the region between the Somme and the Oise, particularly at Bois, Givenchy and the environs of Tahure. One of our mines destroyed, in Argonne, an enemy sap which was full of men.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

FRENCH CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITIONS.

November 8, 1.45 a.m.
A Paris communique says that the French troops are consolidating the positions conquered in the Balkans. All day the Bulgarian attacks on Kriepoljak on the 5th inst. were repulsed.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

THREE MORE BELGIANS EXECUTED.

November 8, 1.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that three more Belgians have been executed in Brussels on a charge of espionage.

FOOTBALL.

Saturday's Matches.

The Club reproduced its old form in the match with the Navy, the game being one for first division honours. There was never much doubt about the result after the first few minutes play as it was very obvious that the Club men were superior to their opponents in almost every branch of the game. There was a unity between the Club men that was refreshing to observe, and the shooting was as brilliant as their play all round. If there was one goal that could be singled out of special mention it was the remarkably clever one scored by Pennell. He was on a most trying turn, but nevertheless he shot as he used some two years ago, and his custodian. It is not to be taken that the Navy contingent was a hopeless one, by any means, and very early in the game Swan was called upon to handle the leather. After one or two narrow shaves, by Walker, MacTavish and Croucher, Walker managed to engineer the ball between the sticks. There was no other score in the first half.

In the second half, the Navy found the opposition still too good for them, and Pennell and MacTavish further impressed this on them by scoring a goal each. There was no other score and the game ended:—Hongkong Club 3 goals; Navy nil.

R.E. V. Shropshires.
In the game between the R.E. and the Shropshires there was little to lead one to take a side. Both teams played well and a draw of one goal each was a fitting ending. Scott was the scorer for the R.E. and Brown for the Shropshires.

An Easy Win (?)
In the second division the Staff and Departmentals defeated Belohors to the tune of four goals to two. Unfortunately for the losers, Mundy was taken ill with influenza and after the match had to be removed to the hospital.

The Juniors.
St. Joseph's College beat the Kowloon Dock by two goals to nil, but not so easily as the score would lead one to believe. The game was a desperate one and it was Goldenberg's work that secured the verdict for the College.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN GAMBLING HOUSE.

Entry Gained Secretly by Chinese Constable.

Twelve Chinese were charged before Mr. Hazeland this morning with gambling with cards at a game known as "Zju" a Chinese Constable deposited went secretly to a house at 63, Wooling Street, and on the third floor of the house in a room he found a crowd of people gathered round a table playing cards. Witness took part in the game, and he saw money exchanged between the players. Sergeant Willis stated that he visited the place and found \$1.25 on the table, cards and dice.—All defendants were fined \$3 each.

Theft of Dollar Bills.

The adjourned case of a Chinese charged with stealing the sum of \$25, the property of Mrs. Stapleton, of 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, was again before Mr. Hazeland at the police-court this morning, and, after further evidence had been offered, the defendant was convicted and sent to prison for two months with hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders, issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Recruits.

Recruits of all Companies will parade in multi at 5.30 p.m. at "Central" on Tuesday, November 9 and Friday, November 12.

Equipment Parade.

All ranks will parade at "Central" at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, November 11, Winter Uniform, (with Caps) to be worn by men to whom same has been issued, remainder in multi. Rifles, ammunition, crumple, truncheons, Duty Reminders and Musketry Course books must be produced at this parade.

Central District Patrolmen (1st shift) and visiting Patrols will fall in separately and be dismissed in time for duty.

Men on Eastern and Water Police Patrols (1st shift) will produce their equipment as above for the inspection of their Charge Room Officers. All 2nd shift Patrolmen will attend the parade at "Central".

Musketry Course, Part 1.
The following Platoons are warned:—

Wednesday, November 10, 9.0 a.m. No. 3 Platoon, No. 2 Co.	
Wednesday, November 10, 9.0 a.m. No. 4 Platoon, No. 3 Co.	
Wednesday, November 10, 1.0 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Co.	
Wednesday, November 10, 1.0 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, No. 2 Co.	
Sunday, November 14, 9.0 a.m. No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Company.	
Sunday, November 14, 9.0 a.m. No. 2 Platoon, No. 1 Company.	
First two Platoons on Wednesday leave Blake Pier at 9.0 a.m. sharp, return about 1.30 p.m.; second two Platoons leave 1.0 p.m. sharp and return about 5.0 p.m.	

Men will not take their own rifles but use those provided on the Range.

Men are required to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Musketry Course Handbook and the "Range Regulations." Before coming on to the Range.

Members of the Police Reserve will not pay compliments whilst engaged on Rifle Ranges.

The six highest scores by Inspectors and Sergeants in Part 1 on November 7 were as follows:—

1. Insp. Sirdar	25 27 28 80
Khan	27 24 27 78
2. S. Major Roylance	27 24 27 78
3. Sergt. Khawas	28 24 25 77
Khan	27 24 25 76
4. Cr. Sergt. Mo.	27 24 25 76
Ewen	27 21 25 73
5. Cr. Sergt. Chin-chen	27 19 25 71
6. Sergt. Eastace	27 19 25 71

Possible—28 at each range—84.

EARLY MORNING CHASE.

Sequel in the Police Court.

This morning early, a Chinese was seen coming down the water pipe of a house in Shanghai Street, by a Chinese constable, who gave chase. His quarry was successful, however, in giving him the slip, but he was later captured by an Indian Constable, and the sequel was reached at Mr. Hazeland's court this morning when the burglar was charged with stealing a piece of clothing.—Defendant denied his guilt, but notwithstanding he was sent to prison for two months' hard labour, with four hours' stocks as an extra punishment.

A NURSE'S HEROISM.

Living Experiment for Gangrene Cure.

Paris, September 21.—Forsome time past researches have been conducted at the American Hospital installed at the Pasteur Institute of Neuilly, into the subject of gangrene, which has already created such havoc among the wounded. A doctor in this establishment believes that he has discovered a curative serum.

A young nurse attached to the Pathological Laboratory, named Miss Mary Davies, injected herself with the serum in order to be able to judge of its effects on her own body. She became seriously ill, and for three or four days it was thought she would succumb. Her condition, however, improved and she was able yesterday to leave Paris for London, where she will undergo an immediate operation. This heroic young lady, who is of Welsh origin, is the daughter of Sir Henry Davies, who died about ten years ago, and who was Governor of one of the Indian Provinces. Miss Davies is a member of the Bath Club of London.—Globe.

[A reporter of The Globe who made inquiries at the Bath Club this morning was told that Miss Davies has been a member for some years, and has always taken a deep and active interest in philanthropic work. Since the war she has been busily engaged in nursing and kindred occupations.]

POPULAR CONSUL GOES ON LEAVE.

Mr. A. Nilsson Sailing by the Chijo Maru.

Mr. Arthur Nilsson, Consul General for Sweden, leaves to-morrow by the Chijo Maru for home, via America, for a six months' holiday. During his absence the affairs of the Consulate and of the Swedish Trading Company will be in the hands of Mr. G. Ladin. Mr. Nilsson has been in the Colony for seventeen years, during which time his only holidays have been flying business visits to the North or to Sweden, and the doctors have now ordered him to take a long sea voyage and complete rest for a while. His friends in the Colony will all wish him a speedy return to health.

AN IMPUDENT THEFT.

Anchor Carried Away.

A Chinese boatman was charged at the Police Court before Mr. Hazeland this morning with stealing an anchor which was bonyed in Tyam Bay.—From the evidence it was shown that defendant rowed out to the buoy, shipped it, and immediately sold it to the master of a junk.—The owner of the anchor stated that defendant when taxed with the theft admitted it but said he would return it within three days but he had not done so and was arrested.—Defendant was discharged.

WANTED

WANTED a first officer for a.s. Steamer \$24 payment Apply to:—13, NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **THURSDAY, the 11th November, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street. (For account of the concerned) **A Large Quantity of Superior Wines and Spirits** comprising:—
HOOG:—Marobrunner, Liebfraumlch, Niersteiner, Hochheimer, Piesporter, Braunberger, etc.
CLARET:—Mouton Rothschild, Chat Palmer, St. Julien, etc.
SPIRITS:—Whisky, Brandy, Bols Gln. Rum.
LIQUEURS:—Dom, Creme de Menthe, Green and Yellow Chartreuse, Apricot and Blackberry Brandy, Curacao, Creme de Vanille, Vermouth, etc., etc.

20 cases Hoehl Champagne (Extra Dry) qts.
30 " John Begg's Whisky.
8000 " " Reina Victoria " Cigars
1500 " " Perfecto " Cigars
3000 " " High Life " Cigars
10,000 " " London " Cigars
5000 " German Cigars
On view from Saturday, the 6th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Fixtures for 1915.

OPENING CRUISE:—Wednesday November 10th.

PROGRAMME.

- 1.45 p.m. Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
 - 2.00 p.m. Cruiser Race.
 - 3.30 p.m. Rowing:—Race for Ladies' Pair Oars.
 - 4.00 p.m. Ladies' Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
- The Starting Line for Events 1 and 2 will be off the Hongkong Club, and for Events 3 and 4, off the Club House, (R.H.K.Y.C.) North Point. The Finishing Line for All Events is at the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

- November 13th:—First Race Handicap and One Design Classes.
November 27th:—Second Race Handicap and One Design Classes.
December 4th:—Third Race Handicap and One Design Classes.
December 15th:—Fourth Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 21st:—First Race Cruisers.
December 12th:—Second Race Cruisers.
D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agent.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments **ALEXANDER & CO.** Oper till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

TO-NIGHT!
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN

AND
FULL LONDON COMPANY
INCLUDING

LILY

THE TIGER.

Special Matinee Saturday Nov. 13 at 4 p.m.

OPENING NIGHT ON MONDAY, NOV. 8TH.

Plans open at MOUTRIES. Prices as usual.

Prices \$3, \$2, & \$1.

Doors Open 8.30 p.m. Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 9 1915.

The Thrilling Coloured Drama,

in 4 parts:

"IN THE GRIP OF A VILLAIN."

NEW WAR PICTURES:

"WITH THE ALGERIAN TROOPS."

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

LATEST NEWS.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

"MAX'S DOUBLE."

A Comedy

in 2 parts.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday November 6.

The Thrilling Drama:

"THE DEVIL'S EYE,"

in 5 parts.

and other pictures.

9.15 p.m. & Matinee.

ORCHESTRA in attendance

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FORD MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES,
DRY BATTERIES, OPTIMUS STOVES,
BLOW LAMPS, TOOL SETS, SPEEDOMETERS,
MOTOR BOAT HORNS, TYRES, MEGAPHONES,
ROYAL TYPEWRITERS, MARINE ENGINES,
STATIONARY ENGINES, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS,
CANVAS, MOTOR BOATS.

Machine Office, Ground Floor.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea, & Choiceest Cake made with best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	10
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast—Shiu	"	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tan	"	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sun	"	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
" Head—Chu Tan	"	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwat	"	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	20
" Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	26
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
" (fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoibow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
Phasants—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Ohe Ku	"	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoups—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Macarel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Fo Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Oho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chato)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	"	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	3
(Brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	1
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
" Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	19
(Canton), Cooking—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chia	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	15
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	each 15
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Chenck	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	10
" Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
" Red—Hung Ke	10
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	14
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	15
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chia	20
" Red—Hang Fa Chia	10
" Green—Ching Lap Chia	10
Curry Staff, English—Ka Li Chu Lau	each 2
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb. 8
Garlic—San Tau	6
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	9
" old—Lo Keung	12
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 1
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	15
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	each 8
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	lb. 1
Okros	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
" Green—Shang Chong	7
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	8
Paraley—Kun Tsai	15
Green Peas—Ching Tau	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	3
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	3
" Hoochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	6
Tomatoes—Tan Ke	6
Taro—Wa Tau	4
Turnips, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Jhit (w)	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	1
Edulish—Yeung Kan Choi	1

生口

Okros	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green—Shang Chong	"	7
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Paraley—Kun Tsai	"	15
Green Peas—Ching Tau	"	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	3
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	3
" Hoochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	1
Sage—Tse So	"	8
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	"	5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	"	6
Tomatoes—Tan Ke	"	6
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" Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams—Ta Shu	"	1
Edulish—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
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Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
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Herrings—Tso Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
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Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
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Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
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Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	26
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Skate—Fo Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Oho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

菓

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chato)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	"	18

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Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chato)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	"	18

COMMERCIAL.

Increased Tea Duty.

Calcutta, September 23.—Tea shares are unaffected by the increased duty on tea. It is anticipated that the share market will remain steady, except for a slight fall in those of companies incorporated in England. The Bank of Bengal rate has been raised to six per cent. owing to the briskness of the jute industry.

Rubber in Java.

Wetterden, October 23.—The rubber auction held yesterday was, I regret to say, not well supported, only some 3,000 05 kilos being sold of a total offering of 11,614.45 kilos. Prices all round showed little, if any, change, buyers exhibiting less keenness, due no doubt to having filled their requirements for the next New York shipment, on November 4. It is however expected more activity will be observable at the next auction, when prices may also show an increase.—Singapore Free Press.

Shanghai Share Report.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co. in their weekly share circular dated October 23, 1915 state:—

While there was considerably less doing this past week, no falling away in prices has to be reported. The news from the London rubber market was a little dispiriting, but not too much attention was given to this, as it is generally admitted that Singapore, where prices are again firm, is now the more important centre of disposal. The rise in Rubbers was arrested and the market has ruled very quiet but scarcely any prices have been made lower at the end of the week than at the beginning. Very little has been done in other directions, where things are much as last week with perhaps a little more accent on the weakness among Options. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 2/4; the dollar rate being 73.

Debtentures.—No sales of any importance were reported, no blocks of the sounder denominations being available. Central 8 per cent. and Astor 7 per cent. will be paid off on 30th June 1916, and a new issue of Central 6 per cent. will be offered.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai show no change, small sales having been effected at the steady rate of \$900. Cathays. Ordinary sold at 2.10 and 2.05, the Preference being wanted at 6.30.

Marine Insurance.—One transaction only was reported in Yangtze, namely at \$230, other prices standing unchanged.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinese are asked for at 118, but better could be obtained. Shells did not come on the market but the tone is somewhat easier. Tugs. Ordinary and preference could be placed at quotation and Kooheens at 20.

Wharves and Godowns.—Shanghai fetched 90 and 91, closing with buyers at the former rate. The rumoured sale of a portion of the company's property has not yet been settled.

Land and Hotels.—Anglo-French sold at 105 and Anglo could be placed. Investments wanted 105 are firmly held at 106. Centrals sold in some number at 84 and possibly more could be obtained.

Cotton Mills.—Rather more weakness here; the native somewhat anxious to sell, probably in fear of up country troubles arising out of the approaching change of government, but allaying the bad state of the yarn market as the reason, while the foreigner stands ready to buy but delays in hope of greater bargains.

Industrials.—Langkats ruled firm throughout the week owing to rumours of proposed sulphur, timber, and coal undertakings; at close, somewhat easier.

Rubbers.—There is little to add to the foregoing remarks; while sellers exist there is no intention to accept less than the full market rate. Anglo-Java. A second interim of 5 per cent. has been declared payable on 15th prox.

Miscellaneous.—Gas sold at 35 and 34. Construction at 87 and 88. Waterworks changed hands at 340 with Telephones steady at 97.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest Since 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest Since 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$630 s. £73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	845 x div. 790 c. div.	{22/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurance.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	425 s.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/o 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 n.	10,000	\$15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$950 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$972	\$655	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$255 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	255	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$157 1/2 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 1/2 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$420 n.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$88 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	31	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	19 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	{Combined \$153 1/2 b. Deferred \$90 s. Preferred \$67 1/2 s.	{60,000 £5 } all			79 Jan.	50 Sept.	159	96	{6 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1914. shares quoted ex p.c. div in H'kong from 29.9.15 an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London \$3.15
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	87/-	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div. 82/- x div.		{Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$39 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	32	{1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$129 s. b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	30/-	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	35 1/2	30/-	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	3 1/2 b.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	28/-	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	28/-	1/- interim a/o 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	37 1/2 n.	796,666	£1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2	41	37 1/2	1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$77 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	81 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$85 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	88 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 b.	55,700	£1	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90 b.	36,000	£1	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$54	13,000	£100	t.100	128 July	94 Dec.	116	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$109	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co	\$109 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 s.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	6 1/2	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000	\$50	80	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$105 b.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 n.	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$160 b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$9.40 b.	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	9.40	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	\$14 1/2 b.	75,000	£10	all	142 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	79 n.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	69	60	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$8 1/2 n.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	90	{Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 b.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.80 n.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	9.80 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$32 1/2 b.	40,000	£1	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$10 1/2 sa.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	45	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$190 b.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$34 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	34 1/2	25	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	{5 s. 325,000 5/-				13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.90	4.80 x div.	{10% for 1914
Langkats	t.39 1/2 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 7 a/o 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9 1/2 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	9	{70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	85 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/2 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 n.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.80 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	\$6 1/2 n.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers, Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$5.40 buyers 5.60 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.70 buyers 3.80 x div. sellers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.40 buyers 5.60 sellers.
Nordanals 18/- buyers 18/9 sellers.	Balgownies (Straits) \$3 1/2 sales buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.60 buyers 1 1/2 sellers.	Pejam (Straits) \$10.40 buyers 10.50 sellers.
	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$5.30 buyers 5 1/4 sellers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers 3.55 sellers.	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CONNECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 6th.

T/T Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	Gold Leaf per oz.
1/10 1/16	Demand Bombay 137 1/2	On Saigon	\$59.40
30 d/s 1/10 1/8	T/T Calcutta	On Bangkok	\$11.15 nom.
60 d/s 1/10 3/16	Demand Calcutta 137 1/2		Bar Silver ready 24 3/8 forward
4 m/s 1/10 1/4	Demand Manila 137 1/2	Buying.	
T/T Shanghai 76 1/2	T/T San Francisco 42 3/8	4 m/s L/O 1/10 5/8	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York 43 1/2	4 m/s D/P 1/10 3/4	
T/T Singapore 78 3/8	T/T Java 104 1/2	6 m/s L/O 1/10 7/8	
T/T Japan 86 1/2	T/T Marks	30 d/s S'ney & M. 1/10 7/8	
T/T India 137 1/2	Demand Germany	30 d/s San Francisco & N.Y. 43 7/8	
Demand India 137 1/2	T/T France 2.53	4 m/s Marks 1/10 3/4	
	Demand Paris 2.53	4 m/s France 2.53	

NOTICE

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BANKS	BANKS
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.	HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.	Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/- Silver \$18,000,000
BRANCHES:— BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman, W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman. S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, CHIEF MANAGER Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, MANAGER Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000 RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000 (U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000 All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application. N. S. MARSHALL, Manager. Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914	Hongkong—Interest Allowed. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.	HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
Established 1880. Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000 Paid-up Capital " " 30,000,000 Reserve Fund " " 20,000,000 Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.	THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on ap- plication. INTEREST on deposits is al- lowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per an- num. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the Hongkong and Shang- hai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

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Reserve Fund £1,800,000
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Proprietors £1,200,000

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at rates which will be quoted on
application.
Wm. DICKSON,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

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Acting Manager.

